

THE SILENT WORKER.

VOL. VII.

TRENTON, N. J., MARCH, 1895.

NO. 7

Written for THE SILENT WORKER.

SOME WELL-KNOWN EDUCATORS.

Principals Representing Some Schools for the Deaf in the United States.

OUR readers will permit us to present to them through a photographic reproduction, a number of the Principals of our American schools for the deaf, as they were gathered at the National Association at Chautauqua last summer. Of these Principals the most notable fig-

Superintendent Crouter's compact form and alert, resolute face appear on Dr. Bell's left, on the other hand Principal Booth's scholarly features are seen, his stature overtopping even Dr. Bell's six-feet physique. Both these gentlemen are among the most active members of the Association and are in the front rank in every thing that pertains to the education of the deaf. Mr. Crouter made his mark as an educator before being promoted to his present position, in which he has

ly thorough of all in her knowledge of oral work and of everything that bears on it, sits in front of Miss True, with Miss McDowell, of Mt. Airy, next her. Then follow in order Mr. Richard Johnson, of Indiana, a man who, though not so long in the work as most of the persons in this group, has shown a warm interest in it, and an unusual adaptedness to it and Mr. Swiler, of Wisconsin, who, as one may say, was born into the profession, as he is the son of deaf parents. It is

right. In the centre of the front row sits, appropriately enough, Principal Job Williams, of Hartford—Old Hartford as the school is affectionately called by the deaf throughout the country. Cool, level-headed, conservative yet enterprising, Mr. Williams holds a high place in the regard of all.

On his right sits Dr. Gillespie, of Nebraska, the apostle of the auricular system, of which he showed at the meeting some very interesting results. Frank, jovial, but thoroughly in ear-

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

1. Miss True
2. Mr. F. D. Clarke Michigan
3. Mr. W. Jenkins New Jersey
4. Mr. F. W. Booth Mt. Airy, Pa.
5. Dr. A. G. Bell Nova Scotia
6. Dr. A. L. E. Crouter Mt. Airy, Pa.
7. Mr. Lyon Rochester, N. Y.
8. Mr. C. Gillett
9. Miss Allen Kentucky
10. Miss L. E. Warren New York City
11. Miss F. McDowell Mt. Airy, Pa.
12. Mr. Johnson Indiana
13. Mr. Swiler Wisconsin.
14. Miss Yale Mass.
15. Mr. Stewart Kansas

16. Dr. P. G. Gillett Pres. Speech Ass'n
17. Mr. Z. Westervelt Rochester
18. Mr. G. G. Hubbard Boston, Mass
19. Miss S. Fuller Boston
20. Mr. E. B. Nelson Rome, N. Y.
21. Mr. J. A. Gillespie Nebraska
22. Dr. Job Williams Hartford, Conn.
23. Mr. Ray Colorado
24. Dr. E. M. Gallaudet Washington, D. C.
25. Mr. W. O. Connor Georgia
26. Mr. E. H. Currier New York City
27. Miss Osborne
28. Mr. Wright New York City
29. Mr. Humason New York City



Photo. by A. L. Pach.

10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17
18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27
29

ures are (if we may be allowed to say so) two who are not Principals—to wit, Hon. Gardiner G. Hubbard, of Massachusetts, well known as a business man, in public life, and as a scholar and collector in historical and geographical matters, and his son-in-law, of world wide fame, Dr. Alexander Graham Bell. Both these gentlemen are so well known to the public as hardly to need pointing out, but Mr. Hubbard is on the extreme left, and Dr. Bell's is the erect figure and the head with abundant gray hair and full beard, in the centre of the group. The Mount Airy school appears to be in a position to lend him, as the founder of the Association, physical as well as moral support, for while

added to himself the reputation of an extremely able administrator. Principal Jenkins, of New Jersey, stands by Mr. Booth, and Mr. Crouter's next neighbor, on the outer side is Mr. Lyon, of Rochester, the inventor of the phonetic alphabet of the deaf, another of those who not though in the work are of it, lending ornament and strength from without, like buttresses of a Gothic cathedral.

Principal Clarke, of Michigan, stands in a characteristically easy position by his old friend from New Jersey, while Miss True, an emeritus teacher, ends the line, Miss Allen of Kentucky at the other extreme.

Miss Lillie Egerton Warren, of New York, one of the most scientifical-

noteworthy, by the way, that a number of the ablest teachers of the deaf have had deaf parents. We may mention the two Drs. Gallaudet, Principal Booth and Mr. Tillinghast, of North Carolina.

Miss Yale, of the Clarke Institution, holds a position in the esteem of all teachers of the deaf which would make any praise of her superfluous.

Dr. Gillett, the President of the Association, is the strongly-built man near the end of the middle row, whose silvery hair indicates advancing age but whose strong, unwrinkled face speaks of the undiminished vigor of manhood. Principal Westervelt, of Rochester, original, conscientious, persevering, stands on the extreme

nest in his work, his colossal figure is always a welcome sight, and suggests to those who know of his record as a gallant trooper in the civil war the question whether the Government did not do as Macaulay said the Queen would have to do for him if he was to appear mounted—provide an elephant for his charger.

On the outside seat next Dr. Gillespie is Principal Nelson, of Rome, the prince of good fellows and one of the best known and most popular men in the profession, especially among the adult deaf, for whose interests he is always ready to work.

Between him and Dr. Hubbard sits Miss Fuller, of the Horace Mann School of Boston, a lady whose work,

THE SILENT WORKER.

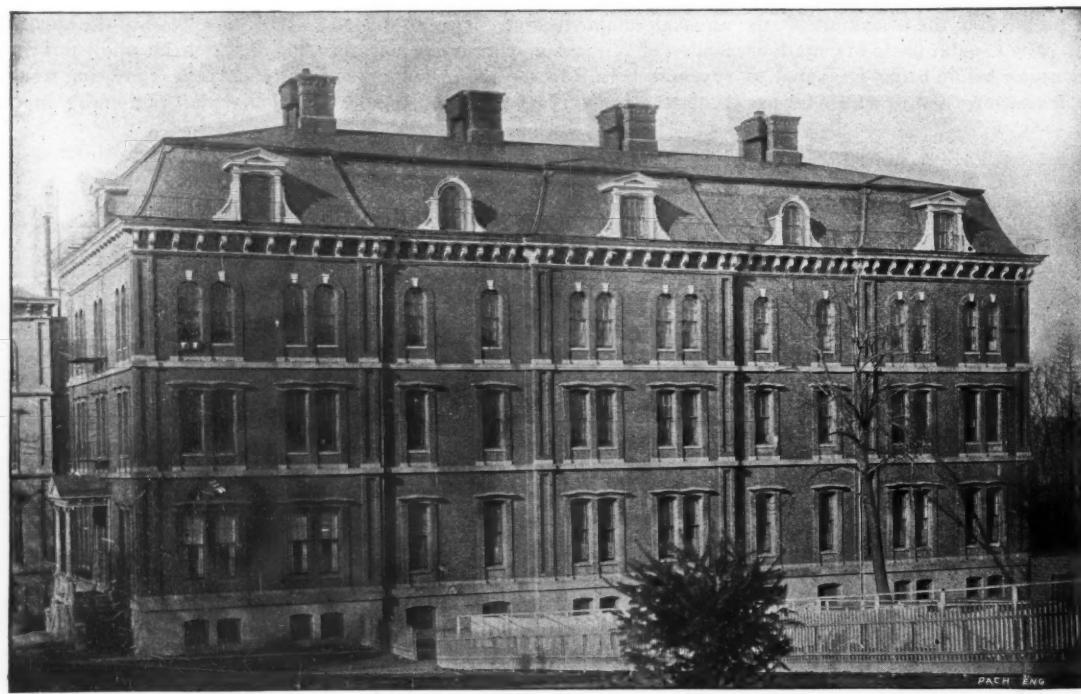
performed with a marked absence of self-seeking and in the spirit of love and devotion to her pupils, has yet obtained very wide and favorable recognition both at home and abroad. It is distinction and reward enough for a life of work to have been the means, as she was, of giving articulate speech to the one Helen Keller, who—but we must not begin about her or we shall not know when to stop. At the other end of the line is Miss Osborne, a lady who conducts a school for the deaf in Cincinnati who evidently is at home in and in love with her work. Next to her is Principal Currier, of New York, who in his brief administration of two years, has already infused new life into that venerable and always highly success-

polished manners and one who knows the way of the world, he has made a success of the college as he would have done at whatever he might have set his hand to. Drs. Wright and Humason, who have lately established a private school for the deaf in New York, are in the foreground. Young, energetic, scholarly, progressive, they have a future before them.

The photograph from which this cut was made was taken by Mr. Alex. L. Pach, of Easton, a gentleman whose success shows that deafness is not an insurmountable obstacle to success when with it are found brains, pluck and energy.

W. J.

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SCHOOL BUILDING—NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

A sketch of the School, containing illustrations of main building, gymnasium, dining-room, cooking class, class-room, Primary Department, and a portrait of Principal Currier, will appear in the April number.

ful school. He is, by the way, the fifth of the Principals in this group who learned his work as a teacher in that institution—the others being Messrs. Nelson, Westervelt, Clarke and Jenkins.

Next to him sits Principal Connor, of Georgia, the successful head of a flourishing school, and a genial, delightful companion. His especial delight at these meetings, aside from the professional part, is to chat with Gillespie over the campaigns around Vicksburg when they faced each other in deadly earnest—he wearing the red chevrons of a Confederate artillery-sergeant.

Dr. Gallaudet, of Washington, sits next him toward the centre—a man of mark and of capacity in many directions. The higher education of the deaf is an idea which was born in his brain and which he did more than any one else to make a reality. An able man of business, a student, an administrator, a keen debater, a man of

THE DEAF-MUTE.
The Silent! Those who cannot hear
The joyous, thrilling songs of bird;
Whose closed ears have never heard
The tones of those they hold most dear.
Whose lips are mute, who cannot share
Together love's sweet low toned word,
Whose souls have ne'er been waked or
stirred
By cheerful sounds of morning air
Alas, for them, who are denied
Expression's dear and sweet relief;
Whose joy unsung and unsobbed grief,
Within their pent up bosoms hide.

—L. M.

Little Tommy's Forenoon.

6.30 A. M.—Tommy arises.
6.35—He complains of a headache.
7—Quite sick, but able to eat a hearty breakfast.
7.30—Getting worse very rapidly.
8—He develops signs of fever.
8.15—Complications of toothache and sore throat.
8.45—He fears he will die.
9 (school time)—High fever, aches all over, and sobbing pain.
9.15—Little Tommy is out in the yard wrestling merrily with the neighbor's boy.—*Chicago Record.*

Written for THE SILENT WORKER.

THE HOLY MAN AND THE SILENT ONES.

A TALE BY JACKDAW.

Once upon a time there was a Holy Man who dwelt in the desert, whose days were spent in study and fasting and his nights in long vigils and prayer. By reason of these, after many years, the good man was purified and his heart overflowed with peace, and he knew the joy of exceeding goodness within him.

And it came to pass on the fourth day of the month Azar in the second year of the Caliph Benallah, that an angel appeared unto him as he slept, and said unto him:—

"My son, thou hast gained the

good man awoke and proceeded to the city which standeth nigh unto the river called Yellow; and having entered the Temple of the Wise he preached unto the wise men as the angel had bidden him. And his voice sounded unto them as the tinkling of cymbals, or like unto the rising and falling of echoes from afar; and they marvelled greatly thereat, so that they shouted with a mighty shout as they praised him. And behold! as the angel had said he became great in the land, and his fame grew day by day, and his voice was heard in many places at a great distance, and he waxed rich and full of peace.

Then he remembered him that the angel had bidden him to seek out the silent ones who heard not. So he sought them out. And it came to pass that when he spake unto them a marvel occurred like unto which none had seen or heard before in all that land, for some of the silent ones to whom he spake did look upon him, and they did understand him and spake unto him, and his heart was glad. And certain people of the land did follow greatly after the Holy Man to praise him with a loud voice. But behold! also there were still others of the silent ones who heard not, unto whom he spake, and they did look upon him but did not understand and they spake not unto him, thereat he was greatly troubled and his heart was sad. But the people that did follow after cried out vehemently against the silent ones, that they should be put away for they were unclean and possessed of devils. Then did the Holy Man betake himself unto the desert again, and straightway he fasted and kept vigils and prayed long prayers that he might know the cause of his failure, till at length the angel again appeared unto him and said:—

"My son, thou hast done well, let thy heart rejoice. For those that heard thee preach and praised thee in the Temple of The Wise, were the wise men I sent thee unto, so also were the silent ones who understood thee and did answer thee, but the silent ones who did not understand thee or speak to thee are they that shall speak only when they enter into the kingdom of the Father who shall speak unto them. Therefore let thy heart not trouble thee."

And straightway the angel departed and the Holy Man awoke and his days were long and full of peace.

Robert R. Livingston (the first Chancellor of New York State) represented the United States at the Court of France, and although very deaf, was as fluent and entertaining in French as in English. He was succeeded by his brother in-law, General Armstrong, who could speak no French, upon which Napoleon I. exclaimed, "What strange people are these Americans? First they send me a deaf man, then one who is dumb."

WILLIAM MARTIN CHAMBERLAIN.

The *Deaf-Mutes' Register*, of Rome, N. Y., in its issue of February 7th, contained the following obituary notice of William Martin Chamberlain, which we copy in full, with part of Mr. Hodgson's eulogy in the *Deaf-Mutes' Journal* of the same date. The portrait is from the latest photograph of the deceased.

William Martin Chamberlain, editor of the *Deaf-Mutes' Register* and instructor of printing in the Central New York Institution, died of "La-Grippe" at his residence, 503 North Jay St., on Monday, February 4, aged 62. A wife, three sons, four grandchildren and one sister, Mrs. Mary A. Hunt, of Baker, Nebraska, survive him.

Mr. Chamberlain was born in South Reading, Mass., July 13, 1832. He lost his hearing during an attack of measles at the age of eight. All his schooling was comprised in the four years he spent at Hartford. He was in many respects a self-made man.

In early life he acquired a fondness for the sea, and made many voyages, as a sailor before the mast, along the northern coasts. He loved the water, and while he lived in Marblehead was perfectly at home in a boat in all kinds of weather.

He had a natural knack of picking up knowledge, and was by turns a fisherman, carpenter, shoemaker, printer, editor, and teacher.

In his intercourse with men he acquired remarkable ability as a lip-reader. Time and again he traveled hundreds of miles with a chance acquaintance on boat or train, keeping up a running conversation on a variety of topics, and his fellow traveler never knew he had talked for hours with a deaf man.

When the civil war broke out, Mr. Chamberlain, full of New England patriotism, determined to answer the President's call for troops. So skilful was his lip-reading that he passed examination successfully and was regularly enlisted. One night, however, a sentinel challenged him, and, of course, his deafness was discovered. Mr. Chamberlain came to Rome in 1875 to take a position as instructor in the Central New York Institution. In the early days of the school his varied capabilities were invaluable. He successively started and oversaw the carpenter shop, shoe shop, and printing shop. As they grew in importance they were resigned to other hands. For the last two years he devoted all his time to the management of the printing shop and the editing of the *Register*.

Mr. Chamberlain had a large acquaintance among the prominent deaf people of the country, especially in New England. He was a familiar figure at the conventions of the deaf, often reading papers that showed a keen insight into matters concerning

his class. At such gatherings he was always most welcome. None could tell a story with more gusto than he. To the rising generation his presence was always a source of wonder and delight. As an official of these associations he was always to be relied upon.

Mr. Chamberlain early became associated with the press. He was at one time editor of the *Marblehead Messenger*, and during his control of the paper many reforms were instituted in the local municipality through his vigorous ventilation of certain systems. He was managing editor of a comic paper, the *Boston Owl*, in the sixties. It was a publication whose very novelty promised much; but it had a short life through no fault of his own. He was editor of the first paper published for the deaf,

generalizing from his own case. He knew the limitations of the deaf, and the possibilities and probabilities that enveloped them, and he was always firm in the belief that the Combined System offers the best means for their education. He was a consistent advocate of this system all his life.

Of him Mr. Hodgson says in his eulogy:

"The writer's personal acquaintance with Mr. Chamberlain began in 1876, at the convention of the Empire State Association, in Elmira, N. Y., and it is a pleasure to say that he enjoyed the bluff and hearty friendship that was then begun up to the present time, and feels a sincere sorrow that it has been severed by the hand of Death.

"William Martin Chamberlain was one of those jolly, intellectual companions, of whom no one wearies.

to the hotel, his hat tilted rakishly (but not vulgarly) over his capacious head, and the rolling swagger of his gait, was a refreshing sight. In some of his recent contributions to the press he signed himself "Hayseed," but if he really cherished the idea that it was appropriate, it is but justice and truth to remark that he was an individual whom none of the metropolitan confidence men would attempt to bungle. Behind the plainly attired and unpretentious exterior, a discerning eye could see the wide-awake and alert intelligence which was his dominating characteristic. He was a kind-hearted and lovable man, a faithful and energetic worker in any work he undertook to perform or any cause he deemed it a duty to uphold, and his loss will be felt at conventions in this State, as well as the New England States, for many a year to come.

"Mr. Chamberlain was in early life a mechanic. He possessed a genius in that direction, and it is said he could build a house, a coat, or a pair of shoes with equal facility, while in a newspaper office he was capable of performing every function from cleaning the rollers to editing and managing the newspaper.

"In 1875 he was appointed a teacher in the Central New York Institution, which position he held up to two years ago, when he became instructor of printing and editor of the *Register*. In this latter capacity it can be truthfully said he was a faithful colleague and a generous opponent, full of progressive ideas and conscientious in every advocacy. By a strange irony of fate, Mr. Chamberlain was appointed on the Committee on Necrology at the late convention of the Empire State Association."

Written for the *SILENT WORKER*.

THE SOUL.

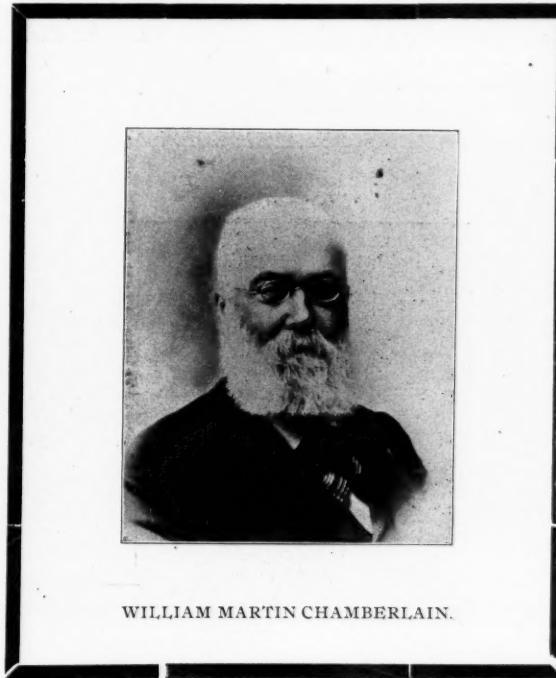
BY ISABELLE M. HATCH.

It had yearned for the Past, it had struggled with the Present, but God knew its Future. Softly—as a sigh from a patient lonely heart, gently—as the murmur of a zephyr it left this world and was borne away on the silent wings of right. Its hopes, fears and longings were at last satisfied. Its work on earth was finished; it passed on into that vast forever, to something better—nobler.

A Gentle Hint to the Jubilant Jap.

There is a Jappy land
Far, far away,
Where Art they understand;
None more than they.
Now in fair battle's ring
They've pummeled poor Ping-Wing,
All men their praises sing
Who've won the day.

Bright in that Jappy land
Beams every eye.
But, though their pluck be grand,
Bar-bar-i-ty
Their choicest gifts will mar,
Blood stains their rising star,
Foul slaughter is not war.
Fie, Jappy, fie!
—London Punch.



WILLIAM MARTIN CHAMBERLAIN.

the *Gallaudet Guide*. He also edited successively the *Gazette*, and the *Friend*. He was connected with the *Register* from its birth, and he was the oldest in service of any editor of a paper for the deaf in the country.

As a journalist Mr. Chamberlain had an entertaining, attractive style. He could write upon any topic. As a reporter he was peculiarly accurate. In reporting conventions and meetings he had no superior. He contributed to all sorts of publications, and seemed nowhere more at home than in newspaper work. In his death deaf-mute journalism loses one of its shining lights.

Mr. Chamberlain had a cheerful nature. He was not one who deemed it a sin to gladden this vale of sorrows with a wholesome laugh. He was something of a philosopher, too, taking the vicissitudes of life as they came, and making no complaint.

Able to speak perfectly, himself, in addition to being an excellent lip-reader, he never fell into the habit of

In figure he was tall and broad-shouldered, and in feature he very much resembled the merry-faced ideals of Santa Claus. In conversation he was entertaining, in debate he was keen and witty, and in story-telling he was unapproachable. He possessed the happy faculty of making everything interesting and he could give to the most dull and uninteresting topic a relish that none could resist. Everything he said was spiced and flavored with his own indescribably humorous personality.

"Mr. Chamberlain's last participation in a public assembly of deaf-mutes, was at Syracuse, N. Y., in September 1894, whither he had come post-haste after the closing session of the New England Gallaudet Association Convention at Worcester, Mass. He was in a robust condition of health, and the lightest-hearted young old man that graced either of these gatherings. To see him sauntering up to the platform wagging his head profoundly, or walking from the convention hall

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT

Conducted by G. S. Porter.

THE SILENT WORKER'S PROSPERITY.

The SILENT WORKER moved into its new office in the industrial building this month, and this number is printed on the new press described elsewhere. It is with pardonable pride therefore that so much space is given to the SILENT WORKER's prosperity in the present issue, reserving a full description of the new building and its equipment for a future number.

For seven years the paper was printed on a small Gordon job press, one page at a time, in an office a great deal too small for its needs. The material in use was likewise inadequate in proportion, thereby limiting the amount of work. With an ever increasing list of subscribers and demand for advertising space, the capacity of the press was severely taxed.

In spite of all these inconveniences, the success of the WORKER has been

discipline, the training of hand and eye, too, are of inestimable value.

Illustrations are a permanent feature of the paper. Some of them have

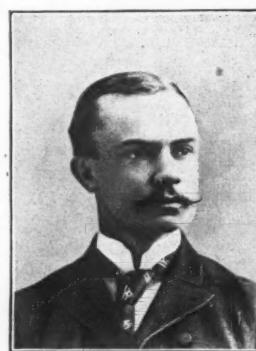
line of progress in every department.

The portraits given herewith constitute the staff of writers, who have done much towards making the paper interesting. All of these gentlemen are closely identified with the instruction of deaf-mutes, and are therefore able to discuss questions pertaining to their welfare.

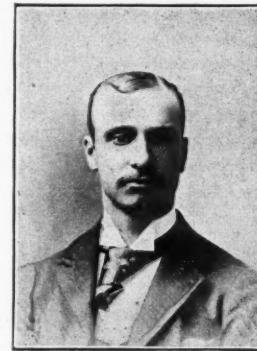
The low subscription price places

we will have the name of every parent of a pupil on the mail list.

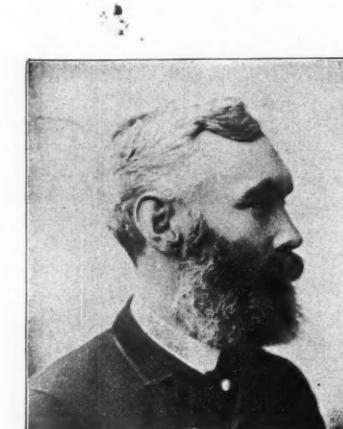
The new office occupies the western half of the first floor of our new building and takes up a space of 18½ by nearly 80 feet. It contains a boys' composing room, a girls' composing room, a press room and an office. Light in abundance pours in through the numerous windows, something not hitherto enjoyed. A Cottrell two-revolution, four-roller pony press, with front fly delivery, has been put in the press room, and it is not only a nice looking machine, but the best machine of its size and purpose in the market. It was designed to cover the finest grades of printing, including cut work. It is provided with all the latest improvements, including back-up and trip-at-will mechanisms, counter, etc. It will print a sheet 24 by 36 inches, which allows four pages of the SILENT WORKER to be printed at one impression. A twenty horse-power boiler and a ten horse-power engine have been provided to run the press and other machinery. Among the other additions to the plant are



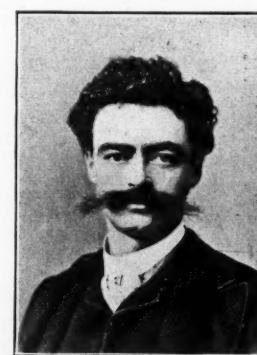
GEO. S. PORTER,
(Business Manager and Publisher.)



R. E. MAYNARD,
("Plain Man.")



WESTON JENKINS, M.A.
(Editor.)



DR. G. H. QUACKENBOS,
("Sketches South and West.")



R. B. LLOYD, A.B.
(School-Room.)

phenomenal. Its growth has not been by spurts, but gradual. Quality was never sacrificed for quantity. Personal controversy, the bane of journalism, has never been permitted in its columns, a policy which will be adhered to in the future as in the past. Criticism of persons and methods has never been harsh or ungentlemanly.

Its aims are many. It provides pure literature for the deaf; it places them in the best light before the public; it is a medium of communication between parents of pupils and the school, and with schools for the deaf in almost every land. Besides all this the pupils who are selected to set type for the paper are benefitted greatly. The pupil may or may not follow the trade after leaving school, yet the benefits are permanent. To give the pupils sufficient mastery of the English language to enable them to communicate intelligently is one of the highest aims of a school for the deaf, and a few years spent in the printing office is conceded to be one of the best aids in this direction. The



ANTHONY CAPELLI,
("A Quad.")



THOS. S. MCALONEY,
(Foreign Dept.)

shown deaf persons to be leaders in portrait and scenic painting, in sculpture, in photography, in engraving and in other fields of usefulness where brains and skill are required. The SILENT WORKER does not make promises—it hopes, it tries; past numbers speak for it—that it has been in the

paper within the reach of all, and it is hoped that all who like the paper will ask their friends to subscribe also, thus increasing its usefulness. To parents of pupils the paper is offered at cost. Many have taken advantage of this low offer, and it is confidently expected that before long

a thirty-inch paper cutter, a quantity of display and news type, stands and cases, a tablet press, an imposing stone, a movable drying rack and a chalk-plate engraving outfit. Thus it will be seen that the printing department is quite completely equipped and ready to meet the demands of an increasing circulation.

Messrs. W. R. Barricklo and J. Bingham Woodward, of the Building Committee, have taken much interest in the matter of furnishing the office in a first class manner and have shown very much interest in the work of the pupils by making frequent visits.

—It is shown by statistics that more than one-fourth of the total number of deaf-mutes following occupations after leaving school are farmers.—*Advance*.

—John Botzum, of Reading, who is deaf, is one of the most active firemen in Reading. He holds a responsible position in "Hampden No. 6" and never fails to respond to an alarm.

—W. W. Churchill of Temple, Texas, a tinner by trade, was called to Cameron, of that state, to do an unusually difficult job for several weeks at good special wages.—*Exponent*.

PLAIN TALKS.

BY THE PLAIN MAN.

The "Plain Man's" address is 20 Terrace Place, Yonkers, N. Y.

There are two ways of estimating the worth of anything laudable or wrong—by the intention and by the result. Hasty people only consider the latter in their findings or blame, thus often doing great injustice. They see how much the loss of a faculty in a person is worth and measure his capabilities accordingly. This point has been frequently discussed and the duty clearly shown of reserving our judgment and sparing censure, when the true motive for such actions are hidden from us instead of the course which such would inevitably establish.

There is a certain amount of cruelty that cannot claim to be unintentional. The person who harbors an idea, though it be not his own, with the purpose in view to delight in inflicting pain on one bereft of one or more senses, is guilty of an intentional injury, although there are cases where we find such to be quite unintentional, involuntary and unknown to those who caused it. No plea in excuse is more frequent than that there has been no such purpose in view. When we are planning to increase the happiness of the deaf, and to further their welfare, we are not likely to injure them by thoughtless actions.

Superior and inferior, as describing certain men and women, or classes in their relation to one another, are falling into disrepute in our institutions. The one has been so frequently associated with haughtiness and disdain, and the other with undervaluation and servility, that naturally those who respect both themselves and others shrink from being outspoken and using the terms in this signification. To say that all men are equal is plainly absurd. Yet the words in themselves, in their simple meaning, have a purpose that nothing else can supply. It would be absurd to put the scholar on a par with a man who can barely write his name. One excels in one thing, another in something else; thus, while we may hope and strive to be superior in some directions we know well that we are far inferior in others.

Modern gossip is a modern evil; it is sometimes the medium of slander. People, who in business transactions are strictly honorable and who would not injure their neighbors a penny, do not hesitate to spend their time in telling tales. Thus they injure their reputation in the estimation of their fellow men. Much trouble and evil ensue from words spoken in this way. Woman is by nature given to talking, frequently given to gossip. It is best to avoid it though gossip is not sin-

ful. Surely, we can better spend our time and indulge in something more refined and elevating than petty gossip.

* * *

One effect the wrong way of breathing has on a pupil is to lessen the expression of the lower jaw and of the face as a whole. Those who have met a great many deaf-mutes will tell you that expression is generally lacking in the face of the deaf—he has a melancholy, rather than an expressive look. Where the lips are almost continually, wholly or partly open, the lines about the mouth lose their firmness. It would, therefore, appear that the correct form of breathing is essential to the advancement of a pupil and to the cultivation of his vocal powers.

* * *

Spring is with us once more. The warm sunshine, cool breezes, the growing grass and swelling buds remind us of life to begin afresh, and with its advent comes the end of the season of repentance. Lent draws to a close and at its tail end comes that most beautiful of church festival days—Easter. Death, and what comes after death, are subjects that do not long engage the attention of people devoted to the pursuit of money getting or hemmed in by temporal interests and occupations.

Of the earthly existence there is only one thing absolutely certain to say and that is, "it will come to an end." The physical organism must

dissolve, return to earth and be absorbed into its other elements. Still with this knowledge in view people continue to conduct themselves as if this life was the only one. The thought of death is objectionable, and the frequent contemplation, intolerable. To be laid away in the earth and become a mass of decaying matter is certainly not a pleasant subject for contemplation.

THEY ARE DEAD.

There was a man who never told a lie—
But he's dead—
Never said it was wet when the weather was dry—
Never said
He'd caught fish when he hadn't caught one, Never said he'd done something that he hadn't done ;
Never scolded his wife, and never got mad And would't believe that the world was so bad,
A respecter of men, a defender of woman, Who believed the divine, and in that which was human ;
Meek as Moses—he never was understood, And the poor man died of being too good, And he's dead.
There was a woman who never had gossiped a bit—
She's dead, too—
Who hated all scandal, nor listened to it. She believed in mankind, took care of her cat,
Always turned a deaf ear to this story or that.
Never scolded her husband—she never had one ;
No sluggard was she, but rose with the sun. Never whispered in meeting, didn't care for a bonnet
Or all of the feathers that one could put on it ;
Never sat with the choir nor sang the wrong note :
Expressed no desire to lecture or vote.
For the poor soul was deaf as a post—also dumb.
You might have called forever, and she wouldn't have come.
And she's dead.
—Jeannett la Flamboy in *Outlook*.

SMALL OBSERVES.

BY A SMALL OBSERVER.

It's funny, very funny, why some people will class the deaf among idiots and lunatics. A deaf-mute is neither. Deafness is only a handicap, as a well known semi-mute puts it. There are some phases of human nature that amounts almost to—crankiness.

In nearly every school for the deaf there's a peculiar set who are not successes in the class-room, while on the "diamond" or "gridiron" they are cranks. But generally they are poor successes after they leave school.

It's pretty well-known now that the semi-mute graduates of combined system schools come as near being "restored to society" as the graduates of the oral schools. A well educated deaf-mute is no exception to the rule either; he is not embarrassed by having to use pencil and pad (ivory pad generally) and the semi-mute uses either his voice or the other.

Teaching the deaf by means of hypnotism, as was recently spoken of (due doubtless to the *Trilby* craze) was enough to set the knowing ones off in fits of laughter. Take a deaf-mute, hypnotize him and cram him full of knowledge and let him go. Then take him out of the trance and he's just as ignorant as ever. You may use hypnotism on any subject to see if his vocal organs can be developed, though.

The deaf should limit the use of signs when in public, no matter how natural they may seem to them. Use the manual alphabet, or if unable to do so, don't talk. Especially don't use signs in a crowd. You may knock off a person's hat or bring your arms in violent contact with some one's features or body and unpleasant consequences would doubtless follow.

When will we see the end of the discussion on the deaf hearing in dreams? If any of the deaf are *sure* they hear, why don't they come forward and say so, instead of trying to find out if they do? That would start the discussion up again, but it would be its last rally.

A New York paper states that three-fourths of the deaf in the United States earn their own living. That's so; one-eighth of them are doubtless gentlemen of leisure by force of better circumstances, and the other portion are voluntary gentlemen of leisure who have no right to claim any connection with the other classes at all.

If some people figure it out, they will find that, in proportion to population, the deaf are more self-supporting, better educated, and in better circumstances, than those not so handicapped. —THE OBSERVER.



HELEN KELLER. MISS SULLIVAN. DR. A. G. BELL.

The above engraving was made from a photograph taken by Alex. L. Pach, the leading photographer of Easton, Pa. Send him \$1.25 and get a 11 x 14 copy on heavy mount.—Adv.

The Silent Worker,

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AT THE

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TRENTON, N. J.

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MARCH, 1895.

WE are glad to speak of the excellence of one of our institution exchanges—the Jamesburg *Advance*, published at the New Jersey State Reform School. It is well printed, on good paper, and is as free from misprints or mechanical errors as any paper we see. It is very well edited indeed, every issue containing brief, instructive articles about such things as bright boys and girls are interested in. Many of these items find their way to our pupils' scrap books.

DR. PHILIP G. GILLETT has an article on "The Education of the Deaf," in the *Christian Advocate* of February 28th. It is written from the point of view of a practical educator of the deaf with forty years' experience and of a very close observer and student of all known methods—in that respect differing widely from sundry articles on the same subject that have appeared lately in some leading periodicals. It will repay careful reading, and will commend itself by its strong good sense and its fairness to all sides.

THE NEW YORK INSTITUTION is reprinting its early reports, and we have received, through the courtesy of Principal Currier, a copy of the first five annual reports, covering the period from 1818 to 1823. The whole five make a pamphlet rather less in bulk than a single year's report in these times. The work is done by pupils of the school and is decidedly creditable to them. It is interesting to notice that "auricular instruction" received attention in those early years. Dr. Aberly in a report dated December 23, 1818, states that of sixteen pupils treated by him for a period of ten weeks, six have so far improved that he recommends that they be dismissed

from the school and taught like other children in an ordinary school. In the next year's report we find a letter from the father of one of these pupils acknowledging the benefit which his son had received from Dr. Aberly's treatment.

No further mention of the subject appears. Probably, as has happened so often since then, the sanguine expectations founded upon success in a few exceptional cases were disappointed.

It is purposed to continue the reprinting of the series and those favored with copies will appreciate of these rare documents.

WE receive a large number of florists' and seedsmen's catalogues, many of which are attractive and contain interesting and valuable information about plants and flowers. We must make special mention of the beautiful pamphlet which we have received from Messrs. Pitcher and Manda, of Short Hills, N. J.

It is elegantly printed on fine paper, and contains numerous half-tone cuts and colored plates of flowers,

"Wherein the painter had a strife
With nature, to out-do the life."

We have given it a place on our centre-table among other art books, where it well holds its own.

THE *Educator* for February continues Miss Wood's papers on Geography and Mr. Booth's on Arithmetic. It contains a portrait of Dr. Williams of Hartford with a biographical sketch by Dr. G. O. Fay, also a sketch of Principal Jenkins of this school by Mr. R. B. Lloyd, to go with the portrait sent out with the June number. Dr. Gillett gives an interesting account of his observations of different schools throughout the country, in which he makes the following comments upon this school:

"Of the New Jersey Institution it may be said that onward and upward seems impressed on every department. Much renovation, new school furniture and interior decoration impresses one at once. To be at the head of the procession is a purpose animating the management of the institution, including both the Trustees and the Principal. A new building for manual training and gymnasium has lately been completed. This building, while not as large as some others, is probably the completest for manual training connected with any institution for the deaf.

"Professor Jenkins is giving much study to the system of manual training for a school for the deaf. Something of much value may be expected from this source."

WE have received from Mr. Walter B. Peet a monograph, on "A Simple and Practical Method of Testing and Recording the Degree of Hearing of Persons under Treatment for Deafness," reprinted from the American *Medico-Surgical Bulletin*, of July 1, 1894. His plan is merely to have a set of clocks, which tick with varying degrees of loudness (the intensity

of the sound being, we suppose, fixed, and measured by some accurate standard) and the clocks having each its own number, according to the loudness of its sound. By using these different clocks at a fixed distance from the ear, it should be possible to establish a scale by which degrees of imperfect hearing could be measured with some approach to accuracy. We would add the suggestion that if a study of the variations in hearing should be made on a large scale, it would be well to employ also apparatus for producing musical tones of varying pitch as well as varying intensity. It is a well-known fact that among the eccentric phenomena of deafness are cases in which there is the ability to hear ordinary sounds of a certain pitch, either high or low, while the ear is almost or quite deaf to sounds at the other end of the scale. We remember a gentleman, a distinguished teacher in a Western institution, who was deaf to high notes in one ear and to low notes in the other.

It is a little strange that up to this date, aurists test the hearing of their patients by the crude method of holding an ordinary watch at an undetermined distance from the ear.

Prof. A. Graham Bell devised an apparatus for the more accurate measurement of imperfect hearing, some ten or twelve years ago. It was worked by electricity and gave promise of being useful, but we believe it was found to be untrustworthy.

Mr. Peet also sends us "Notes on Aural Development," reprinted from the Medical Record of June 23d, 1894. The case observed was a pupil of Mr. Peet's, and the results obtained were gratifying.

MIND READING.

THE sensation of the town within the last month has been the exhibition of "mind-reading" given in the Opera House by a very clever performer who calls herself "The White Mahatma."

The performance was given as follows: Her associate comes out on the stage, and invites all those in the audience who care to do so to write questions, which the lady will answer without seeing the writing.

For the convenience of those who wish to write questions, he has pencils, squares of paper and blocks of pasteboard on which to rest the paper while writing. These he distributes, to the number of perhaps two or three hundred. After a few minutes, he collects the pencils and pasteboards, leaving the papers in the possession of the writers, with the questions, signed in full, written on them. After about an hour the prophetess appears on the stage in a hypnotic condition, is carefully seated by her assistant, and begins to give out answers to the questions. Thus she will say: "Tell Mr. J. Apella,—he is in seat 165, has on a plaid necktie, and wears a moustache—tell him that his ring was

stolen by a man called "Jimmy the Tough." An assistant then goes to Mr. Apella, who hands over his question, which reads: "Who stole my ring?"

The solution which has been generally accepted is that the pasteboards are so prepared as to retain the marks of the pencil, that the assistant who collects them makes some private marks on them and that a well-posted confederate behind the scene supplies further particulars. Given in addition a wonderfully retentive memory, sharp sight and quick wit, and we can see how these people can mystify the audience. Still it must be said that some answers were given whose accuracy could hardly be explained even with all these favorable conditions.

We have never seen any convincing proof that one person can ever, without any assistance from the five common bodily senses, know what is passing in another person's mind. Still we do not see why such a power might not exist. Would it be more wonderful than the recognized phenomena of heat and light? A certain kind of activity is going on among the molecules of a certain star, thousands of millions of miles away. Through the medium of the mysterious ether this molecular motion is propagated to our earth and, the proper medium for its reception being, provided the astronomer "reads the mind" of, say, Beta Cygni, and announces that iron and sodium and so on are glowing and raging, ingaseous form, in that remote body.

How is it more wonderful if the molecular changes in the brain which accompany thought are transmitted through the telephonic diaphragm of the skull and if they set up corresponding vibrations in the sensitive brain of the receiver.

It may be said that, in that case every one ought to have this power in some degree. But a slight degree of this power would be likely to pass unnoticed, and experts in this branch should be as rare as, say, in music.

We all wonder at the conductor who, in the chorus of a hundred voices, can tell at once which soprano flattened half a tone on a given note.

This hypothesis may be fantastical, but is it more wild than the prophecy of the telephone would have appeared a generation ago?

EDUCATION IN ITALY.

WE have received from Dr. Silvio Monaci, Director of the Institution for Deaf-Mutes at Milan, the leading institution of the kind in Italy, a number of interesting publications in relation to the instruction of the deaf.

We give below extracts from a valuable paper read at a recent congress of Italian teachers of the deaf by Rev. J. C. Ferreri, Vice Principal of the institution at Siena and Editor of the "L. Educazione dei

Sordo muti." We are indebted to Rev. Aloysius, of St. Francis' College, Trenton, for the translation into English.

The paper was prepared in answer to the question: "Taking into consideration the special studies that have been made and the experience that has been gained since the Congress of Milan, what practical suggestions may now be made in order to further the realization of the purely oral method."

Father Ferreri is a firm believer in the pure-oral system. He says: "In regard to the pupils, it is not only suggested but urged as imperatively necessary, that a total separation be made between those that have been educated by the purely oral method and others. Gestures are as weeds and such a separation is the only method of uprooting them. It is a pity that the separation was made in so few instances. * * * Speech is the greatest boon that the deaf-mute can receive from the school. At a meeting of deaf-mutes held at Hanover in June, 1892, it was declared that articulate speech is the greatest help of the deaf-mute in his life with other people." By the way, we do not remember that this resolution has been given as much prominence by our institution papers as was given to a later petition to the German Government by certain deaf-mutes, against the exclusive use of the oral method.

Resuming the paper of Father Ferreri, we quote:

"Another suggestion in regard to the pupils is that the use of language be encouraged as much as possible out of school hours. It is an undeniable fact that colloquial language is a most important factor in any person's life; and it is just as undeniable that colloquial language is acquired only by practice. Now, with all possible zeal on the part of teachers, it is impossible to give the deaf child a sufficient practical knowledge of colloquial language during the school hours. Hence the necessity for continuing such language, even during all the other occupations of the day."

This observation will commend itself to all educators of the deaf, and a wide-awake Principal will certainly plan the work of supervisors, mechanical instructors and all employees who come in contact with the pupils, with a view to securing practice in language for the children. Hence the value of intelligence and education in persons filling such positions.

That Italy, too, has its Millington-Millers, brilliant, warm-hearted, but over-sanguine, the following will show: "Why, in fact, have the results of our work not fulfilled our expectations? Because the zealous supporters and furtherers of our system were over-confident of its success and in the reality did not find

the path toward those infallible results that they foretold. These two circumstances are weapons in the hands of our opponents."

"But little thought has been given to the details of the art of teaching articulation. * * * It was in 1880 that Dr. Gude gave it as his opinion that since the time of Amman no progress has been made in teaching articulation and the same is true today." The author goes on to speak of the need of a study of the vocal organs, and of the way in which sounds are modified by blending together in a word. From which it may be inferred that Italian teachers have hardly been as zealous students or that they have hardly been as successful in finding the right track as their American allies. It would be a bold assertion that the Northampton methods, Miss Fuller's teaching of Helen Keller, Dr. Green's and Miss Warren's recently published works, and the kindergarten experiments at Roxbury and at Bala do not mark a decided advance upon old methods. That we are not unduly exalting our own people is proved by this sentence from the paper: "Now, until this very day, the teachers of articulation have the rules for the teaching only of individual articulate sounds. Until now we have studied the sound in itself, not in combination with other sounds."

In the following sentence the writer touches a point that may perhaps find illustrations on this side of the water: "At one time the aim of any branch of study above the ordinary was to prepare the pupils for a good showing at some public exercises; now, however, the point in view is the education of the deaf-mute to make him effectively a useful member of society."

We think Father Ferreri's paper of interest both for the soundness of his views and for the glimpse it affords of the progress of education in Italy.

THE parable by "Jackdaw" may seem obscure to many of our readers, but those who are acquainted with the "Wise Man" alluded to will have no difficulty in understanding the story.

FAIR AND BAZAAR.

The deaf-mute pupils of the Hamilton Avenue Church gave a Fair and Pumpkin Sociable under the direction of Mrs. Bice on the 28th of February and 1st of March. The object was to raise money to pay for the window in the church for which they had made themselves responsible. The hearing members of the church lent a helping hand and more than enough money for the purpose was realized. The deaf-mute pupils made some very pretty things for their booth. The things made by art pupils of the Institution under the direction of Mrs. Porter, were very much admired. They were made entirely of card board and colored papers.

LOCAL NEWS.

—Miss Ruth, daughter of Principal Jenkins, went to Boston on the 8th inst., and is visiting relatives.

—On the evening of February 26th, Miss Josie Hattersley recited "The Star Spangled Banner" in signs at a sociable in St. Michael's parish-house on Warren street. It was interpreted by Mr. Jenkins and the people applauded it very freely.

—Mr. Chas. J. Le Clercq, of New York City, visited the school on Saturday, the 9th inst. He is an intelligent semi-mute gentleman and has for the past few months been employed by the *Grit Publishing*, Co., of Williamsport, Pa., as head artist and engraver.

—Mr. Jenkins got a letter from Dr. Monaci, Principal of the Institutions for Deaf-Mutes in Genoa, Italy, saying that he was much interested in the SILENT WORKER. He sent some books and papers, some of which Father Aloysius of this city kindly translated.

—Prof. Lloyd is unquestionably a very fine chess player. As a member of the Trenton chess club, which holds weekly meetings at the American House, he has only been beaten but once, and that by Dr. Quackenbos. Not long ago he played against three hearing men, but they were unable to beat him.

—Mr. Black, from the Normal School in this city, has been engaged to teach our pupils in the gymnasium. Instruction is given twice a week. In the meantime the girls in the sewing department have been making the gymnasium suits. The girls will wear blue flannel bloomers, while the boys will have gray suits.

—"Misery loves company." While sorrowing over the unhealthy state of Trenton this winter, we were somewhat comforted on reading the long list of western schools that have been fighting diphtheria, measles, mumps, typhoid fever and scarlet fever. Unlike boarding schools in general, our schools have to admit children of very tender years who have not got through the usual number of infantile diseases and who often bring them from infected homes.

—Saturday evening, March 23d inst., a team from the Fanwood, N. Y., Deaf-Mute School, come to Trenton and played a game of basket-ball with the Y. M. C. A. team of this city. The Y. M. C. A. won by a score of 12 to 4. Both teams played a good game, showing the beneficial results of gymnasium training. The Fanwoods stayed in Trenton Saturday night, being entertained by Messrs. Jenkins, Lloyd and Porter. On Sunday they were shown around the city and then took dinner at the school. They are fine, gentlemanly fellows and it is believed that they could have

scored more points in their own gymnasium.

—Mr. Robert E. Maynard who was appointed in December to fill a temporary vacancy in the office of Supervisor, left on the 11th of this month. Mr. Maynard has proved himself a thorough gentleman and a person of very good intelligence. He is an excellent printer, and during his stay here has distinguished himself as a skater and as a chess-player in contests with the best experts in those branches in the city. He is a graduate of the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. He is succeeded by Mr. B. H. Sharp, a hearing young man of good education, who comes with the best vouchers as to character and intelligence.

—Chester Hennemeier, a pupil whose home was in Jersey City, died of pneumonia on the 27th of last month. His illness had been unusually long and severe, beginning in January and being attended with a number of severe complications. The pupils were permitted to take a last look at their friend and schoolmate. A bunch of flesh-colored carnations was in his hand and on the coffin was a lovely wreath of roses and hyacinths, from his teacher Mrs. Keeler, who was much attached to the boy. The remains were taken to his home for burial. He was eleven years old and was in the fourth year of his course. He was of a singularly lovable disposition and was a perfect little gentleman in his strict truthfulness, his courtesy and consideration for others. His teacher, Mrs. Keeler, said of him that he was one of the two scholars among all she had ever taught who never disobeyed her nor ever, to her knowledge, did anything which they knew to be wrong.

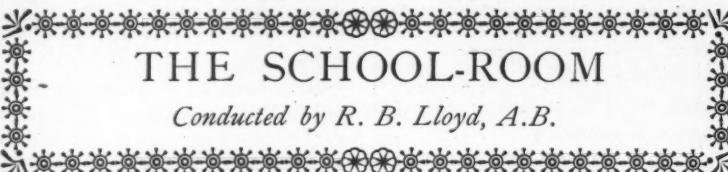
—Great praise is due to those who had charge of the liquidation of the debt on the window given to our church by the deaf-mutes. They have done their part well, and all who took part are to be congratulated upon their success. The little people have done a great thing, and done it in a manner worthy of imitation.—*Mizpah*.

An Apology.

Owing to the delay in getting the new engine ready to run the press, this number is a little late. We hope, however, to be more prompt in the future.

—The University *Magazine* this month has a portrait of Rev. Dr. Gallaudet among the alumni of Trinity College.

You Can Get It at Kaufman's:



THE SCHOOL-ROOM

Conducted by R. B. Lloyd, A.B.

So defective elementary instruction we may safely attribute to the very unsatisfactory scholarship of many of the older pupils in our schools. By older pupils I mean those who have been at school more than three years. Such pupils are able to converse rationally with one another and with the teachers by gestures, but are utterly unable to do so in any other way. They can ask and answer in words only a few of the simplest questions and cannot write more than a few simple sentences correctly. Out of school, in the shops and on the play-ground, they hold their own with brighter pupils. What is the matter with them? Are they stupid? Certainly not. They are simply slow of comprehension or disinclined to mental effort. The very fact that they can converse at all and work and play so well is *prima facie* evidence that they are not stupid. They have been neglected by their first teachers and, as a consequence, have learned so little that subsequent teachers neglect them also. Every boy and girl who can make signs so as to be understood by others and can understand what is said to him or her can be taught colloquial English sufficient to get along among hearing people with pencil and paper, and every teacher should *try* to teach *every* pupil that comes under his or her instruction and neglect not one.

R. B. L.

QUESTION PAPERS.

I.

- Where is the School for the Deaf?
- On which side of the street is it?
- What direction does it face?
- What is it built of?
- How many stories high is it?
- In what direction is it from the station?
- Do street cars run to it?
- What is the car-fare?
- How far is it from the station?
- Do you change cars?
- Is it too far to walk?

II.

- Where is your home?
- Do you live in a brick-house or a frame-house?
- How many stories high is it?
- What kind of roof has it?
- What is the color of the house?
- What is the color of the blinds?
- Has it a yard in front?
- Has it a fence in front?
- What is the side-walk made of?
- Are there any trees in front of the house?
- Is there a house opposite?
- Do you use gas or lamps?
- Does the house belong to your father?
- Do you occupy the whole of it?

III.

- On which floor is your school-room?
- On which side of the building is it?
- On which side are the windows?
- At which end is the blackboard?
- Who sits with you?
- Who sits behind you?
- Who sits in front of you?
- How far are you from the door?

THE SILENT WORKER.

U. S. HISTORY.

- What famous laws were passed during John Adams' Administration? They were the Alien and Sedition Laws.
- Name five American generals of the Revolution? They were Gen. Washington, Gen. Greene, Gen. Marion, Gen. Chas. Lee and Gen. Moultrie.
- What was the cause of the Revolutionary War? The English taxed the Americans without their having representatives in Parliament.
- What was the result of the Revolutionary War? The British withdrew and let the Americans go.
- When was the capital of Washington burned? It was burned in 1814 by the British.
- What was the result of the bombardment of Fort Sumter? The Unionists surrendered it to the Confederates.
- During Monroe's administration what purchase was made and from whom? Florida was purchased for \$5,000,000 from Spain.
- What was the Missouri Compromise?

Missouri came into the Union as a slave state, but Congress took the parallel of $36^{\circ} 30'$ as a dividing line through the rest of the Louisiana purchase and prohibited slavery forever to the north of that line.

- Who surrendered to Washington at the capture of Yorktown?

He was Gen. Cornwallis.

- Why were the natives of America called Indians?

Because when Columbus discovered America he thought that it was India and called the natives "Indians."

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

- In what parts of the world are volcanoes most numerous?
- Why is this?
- Do volcanoes occur under the sea?
- Where is Mt. Hecla? Mt. Kilauea? Mt. Vesuvius? Mauna Loa? Mt. Pico?
- How high above the crater are ashes sometimes thrown?
- What is said of the volcano of Fusi Yama in Japan?
- Name three famous volcanoes in the Mediterranean Sea?
- Name three volcanoes in North America?

(Answers.)

- They are on islands and near the shores of the continents.
- Because the crust of the earth is thin.
- Yes, Sir.
- Mt. Hecla is on the southern coast of Iceland. Mt. Kilauea and Mauna Loa are in the Sandwich Isles. Mt. Vesuvius is on the western coast of Italy. Mt. Pico is on the Azores Islands.
- They are thrown 10,000 feet above it.
- It is the highest mountain in Japan and rose from the sea in a single night.
- Mt. Vesuvius, Mt. Etna and Mt. Stromboli.
- Mt. Hood, Mt. St. Elias and Mt. St. Helens.

GEOGRAPHY.

- Name the cold oceans. They are the Arctic and Antarctic.
- Name a warm ocean. It is the Indian Ocean.
- What is an iceberg?

It is an ice-mountain floating in the ocean.

- For what is the Indian Ocean noted?

It is noted for its terrible thunder storms, and for a kind of oyster, within whose shell are found beautiful pearls worn by ladies.

- What is an island?

It is a small body of land surrounded by water.

- What is a continental island?

Name one.

It is an island which is near a continent. Great Britain is one.

- What is an oceanic island?

It is an island far out in the ocean. St. Helena is one. So are the Bermudas.

- What is the largest island in the world?

It is Borneo.

- Name two large groups of islands. They are the East Indies and West Indies.

10. Name four islands belonging to each group.

Of the West Indies—Cuba, Hayti, Jamaica and Porto Rico and of the East Indies—Borneo, Java, Celebes and New Guinea.

- Mention some articles that come from the East Indies, also some from the West Indies.

From the East Indies we get pepper, cloves, nutmegs, cinnamon and all kinds of spices and from the West Indies we get oranges, cocoanuts, bananas and pine-apples.

ARITHMETIC.

I.

The examples are acted out by the children and put into words and answered by them. In other words the children write their own problems and solve them. To illustrate,—Mary shows four cents in toy money and Ann shows three cents and the whole class write the statement. Then the teacher asks how much money both have and they write the answer.

Mary has four cents and Ann has three. How many have both?

Alice has three pencils and bought two more. How many had she then?

May had two dolls and her aunt gave her two more at Christmas. How many did that make for her in all?

Lena had five pins and found two more. How many had she in all?

II.

What sum on interest for 2 yrs. 4 mo. 12 da. at 6%, will give \$313?

$$(1) 2 \text{ yrs. } 4 \text{ mo. } 12 \text{ da. } = 2\frac{3}{4} = 2\frac{11}{30} \text{ yrs.}$$

(2) Find the interest on \$1 for given time.

$$\$1 \times .06 \times 2\frac{11}{30} = \$142$$

(3) Divide the given sum by the interest on \$1.

$$\$313 \div \$142 = \$2204.23, \text{ required sum.}$$

PROOF.

$\$2204.24 \times .06 = \132.26 , interest for one year.

$$\$132.26 \times 2\frac{11}{30} = \$264.52 + \$48.49 = \$313.01.$$

WANTED!

Agents to sell our new book, *Dictionary of United States History*, by Prof. J. FRANKLIN JAMESON. Needed by every teacher, pupil, and family; indorsed by press and public. Agents selling fifty books per week. Successful agents will be made general agents. **Big Pay.**
PURITAN PUBLISHING CO., Boston, Mass.

TEACHERS' MEETING.

The Teachers' Meeting for the month of March was held on Friday March 1st.

The questions for discussion were as follows:

1. Last month's subject, "Loyalty among the Pupils," concluded.
2. How shall we teach the pronoun *you* to little children?
3. How can we give an understanding of the right use of the auxiliary verbs, in questions?

Miss Florence Brown, speaking on the first question, explained that the loyalty referred to was not respect for teachers, in which respect there seemed to be little to complain of, but loyalty to each other. They seem to have very little notion that each has a claim on the others for politeness, helpfulness and sympathy.

Miss Dey suggested that teachers should, as they can, enlist the pupils in some common enterprise. She has a growing flower in her room. One boy waters it, another moves it, as needed, from place to place and so on. When studying a subject, let different pupils have different tasks, all bearing on the same end. This habit of working together, yet not directly competing with each other, tends to cultivate the social feeling.

Miss Florence Brown said that the deaf children depend much more on their teachers than hearing children do. Social intercourse, friendly games, etc., are useful in cultivating the social spirit.

Mr. Jenkins said that we have special need to devise means for counteracting selfishness, which is at the bottom of this anti-social feeling. The conditions of life in an institution where every thing is provided by the state tend to form selfish habits of thought. He had been glad to encourage the working of pupils in fairs for their several churches and for other benevolent objects for this reason.

The second question was read. Miss Hendershot said that the children often fail to appreciate the distinction between the pronouns denoting the three grammatical persons. For example: "We went into the room and studied *their* lessons." She, herself, does not teach the pronouns from a book, but gives her pupils a statement as, "*you* are tall," and they, having learned it, repeat it to other persons. Or she teaches them a question, as: "Have *you* a sister?" They ask everybody that question, and the point is that they come back into class and inform the teacher that "Miss Brown has a sister." So, by arousing them to ask a question for their own information and getting them to repeat the answer for the information of some one else, you fix the correct form in the memory.

The third question was read. Miss Edith Brown thought that correct use of the question forms is merely a

matter of memory, and should be treated as such.

Mr. Jenkins spoke of the value of question and answer work in teaching the deaf. *Necessary* conversation is nine-tenths question and answer.

He asked Miss Edith Brown about the progress of the pupil, who was spoken of at the last teachers' meeting, who has ordinary language in its spoken form, but had not learned to write. Miss Brown said that she had persevered, as advised, in the course she was then taking and the boy was doing much better.

The meeting then adjourned.

Immense Evergreen Nursery.

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OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

February, 1895, will be long remembered by New Yorkers. It was the coldest month in years. The baby blizzard caused much suffering among the poor, but we are glad to say that not a single case of a deaf-mute in want has come under our observation. Although work is not as good as in former years in this city, very few of our silent brethren are out of employment.

Social entertainments and private parties held full sway during the later part of February and continue at the rate of two or three a week. The local organizations have appointed committees to arrange their summer excursions and picnics. Two new organizations have sprung up—one in Brooklyn, and the promoters say it is to be social in character and will be known as the Pleasure Alliance Club; the other is the re-organization of the Hoboken Club. Both clubs will yet be heard from as they are in good hands. The Bachelor Club, which was supposed to be dead, will also be heard of again soon if things go on right.

The Half Century Society, which was organized in the fall, has added a Ladies' Auxiliary Committee, and they are now actively at work helping along the project. They have already secured the Lexington Opera House Assembly Rooms, 58th Street and Third Avenue, (where the Fanwood Quad Club held its ball on December 5th,) and on Wednesday evening, April 17th, they will give a theatrical entertainment followed by a reception. This will probably be well patronized, and ought to be, as everything is being done to make it surpass anything given for some time, besides the object itself is sufficient to draw a full house. Popular prices will prevail. The Ladies' Auxiliary Committee is composed of the following ladies: Miss Maggie H. Jones, Chairman, Mrs. H. A. Juhring, Mrs. Alice M. Yankauer, Mrs. W. Buhle, Mrs. Wm. Hutton, Miss Katie Blauvelt, Miss Gussie Berley, Miss Sarah Stein and Miss Leila Nelson. The theatricals will be under the management of Mrs. Alice M. Yankauer.

General Washington's birthday is more generally observed each year. At Fanwood this year the observance of the day was in marked contrast to former years. The chapel exercises conducted by Principal Currier were very interesting as well as instructive to the pupils. In the evening the honored custom of holding a masquerade party was again observed, but this year on a larger scale than ever before. To try and mention a few of the costumes would be an injustice to so many others that I must refrain from doing so. Upwards of one hundred and fifty took part. The girls' study, the scene of the party, was tastefully decorated with evergreens, flags and bunting, and the hall looked indeed grand and imposing to the beholders who had come to witness it. The committee who so successfully brought the affair to a termination are: Frank Avens, John Henry Hogan, Jeremiah Hayes, Misses Mamie Elsworth, Martha Jaycox and Bertha Spahn.

Judas Macabaeus was enacted by the Xavier Deaf-Mute Club on Monday evening, February 25th. Over one thousand were present to applaud the acting of the amateur aspirants, who distinguished themselves in their various parts. The net proceeds were given to the Westchester Institution for Deaf-Mutes to help erect an additional building. About \$600 was realized.

NOTES BRIEFLY TOLD.

Mr. Chris. E. Vernon has opened a massage parlor in Watertown, N. Y., with his brother Alonzo. Chris. learned printing while at Fanwood, but it seems that there is more money in the massage business, so hereafter he will "have nothing to do with the case."

The Fanwood Basket Ball Club, under the management of Physical Director Cook, has continually played every Saturday during the winter months, and have played some fine games. They have been beaten only by the 23d Street Branch of the Y. M. C. A., who have the strongest team—a team that has played together for the past three years. Our young boys will yet be heard of in this branch of sport.

Photographer Douglas has been here for some time during the later part of February, and after the Annual Report of the Institution is out, his work will be in evidence, as the half-tone engravings that will appear therein are from his work. Mr. Douglas always strives to do his best, which is the true inwardness to success.

The future site of St. Ann's Church is yet in doubt. The land purchased at 148th street cannot be used as a site, because two churches of the same denomination objected to having another church so near. It is the general wish of many deaf-mutes to have a church for deaf-mutes alone. Very many of the deaf now reside up town and find it impossible to attend the Sunday services. Less interest is taken in church affairs for

the reason that the hearing congregation of St. Ann's Church have almost crowded the deaf out of the church, which by right properly belongs to them. The editorials in the *Deaf-Mutes' Journal*, in recent issues, voice the sentiment of most if not all of the regular deaf-mute church members as well as others who are anxious to become members.

Prof. W. G. Jones is always in demand by societies. His reputation as a sign-maker was long ago established, and to-day he enjoys the distinction of being among the few deaf-mutes in the country that can give a Shakespearean play inside of two hours. Marvellous it seems, doesn't it, when you compare the amount of time it takes to read same. Mr. Jones is modest. He never seeks for glory. His motto is to try to please and he generally does so, at least in the effete East, where well delivered readings are appreciated.

A reception was held at the residence of Miss Minnie Elkin, on Thursday evening, February 28th. Among the guests present were Miss Dora Labeschner, Miss Fanny Taggard, Miss M. Hitz, Miss K. Ansbach, Mrs. W. Wright, Mrs. M. Heyman, Mrs. Russell, Mrs. M. Schoenfeld, Mrs. A. Meisel, Mrs. C. Vetterlein and several hearing people.

Mr. and Mrs. Kohlmetz celebrated the Fifth Anniversary of their wedding on February 20th. Only relatives and a few intimate friends were invited. Among the deaf-mutes present were Mr. and Mrs. J. Russell, and Mr. and Mrs. M. Heyman and Mr. and Mrs. Theo. I. Lounsbury.

On Monday evening, March 4th, Mr. and Mrs. M. Heyman celebrated the 10th Anniversary of their wedding. Those present testify to a most glorious evening, and express the hope that the couple will live long enough to celebrate their silver and golden weddings. Fantozi prepared the feast, with which every body was satisfied.

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Bouillon and Rolls,
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Tortoni.
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Coffee and Cream.
Decorated Tarts.

Rhine Wine, Apollinaris, Champagne.

The toast to the couple was drank by the following named persons:—Mrs. Helen Weil, Mr. Edward Heyman, Mr. and Mrs. S. Heyman, Mr. and Mrs. S. Strouse, Mr. and Mrs. Pfeiffer, Mr. and Mrs. L. Lowenstein, Mr. and Miss Weil, Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Fox, Mr. Spiro, Mrs. John Carlin, Mr. and Mrs. James Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Wilder Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Dunlap and Mrs. Yankauer.

EVENTS TO COME.

The Fanwood Quad Club have secured Fort Wendell for their annual picnic which will come off on Saturday, afternoon and evening of June 29th.

The Brooklyn Deaf-Mute Society holds their annual picnic on July 27th.

The Union League have secured "Cygnus" of the Iron Steamboat Co., to take their friends on their annual excursion this year to Laurelton Grove, on July 23d. The price of the boat alone is \$300. Together with other sundry items the total will foot up to about \$400 or more. Seems a great risk, but as it is to be the only excursion, success, if weather is favorable, is sure to crown their efforts.

If the deaf public will appreciate what the organizations are doing for their enjoyment, in the future money will not be much consideration in the effort to make these affairs more and more enjoyable year after year.

A. QUAD.

—Gov. Fishback, of Arkansas, in his last message recommends that the State printing be done at the institution for the deaf, and that \$15,000 be appropriated for a new printing plant for the school.—*Advocate*.

—Ben Oppenheimer, the deaf photographer of Trenton, Tenn., with his usual push and energy, will make an exhibit of his work as a photographer at the Tennessee Centennial Exposition. The specimens will be of Trenton people, and he is already getting subjects for his exhibit.—*Exponent*.

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Serg't-at-Arms, J. Limpert. The Executive Committee will consist of the officers and Charles Lawrence, Chairman; W. Hutton and C. T. Hummer.

Wallace Cook's friends are glad to hear of his promotion to the foremanship on the Long Branch News.

Through the kindness of Mr. Hopkins, at one time an engineer at the Trenton School, P. Kees, J. B. Ward and myself were shown around the Catholic Club's building recently.

BERT.

Perseverance.

The heights by great men reached and kept
Were not attained by sudden flight,
But they, while their companions slept,
Were toiling upward in the night.

—Longfellow.

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FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

Conducted by Thos. S. McAloney.

South Africa.—The February number of the *British Deaf-Mute* contains a group of teachers and pupils of St. Mary's Roman Catholic School for the Deaf and Dumb, Cape Town, South Africa. This school has an attendance of seven boys and six girls and is a department of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Convent School. The oral method was given a trial in this school sometime ago, but as neither teachers nor pupils liked it, it was dropped. At

it will be remembered, been gracefully performed by the Duchess of Rutland in October last. The difficulties and discomfort arising from the structural defects of their former habitation are now, happily, things of the past, a structure adapted for the purpose, and worthy of the noble work accomplished, having risen on the site of the old and dilapidated houses formerly occupied in Friar-gate. These improved conditions must conduce to the health and happiness of teachers and taught, and may possibly lead to the attainment of even better intellectual results, marvellous although those results have hitherto been. The authorities of the institution have been extremely fortunate in securing Mr. Herbert Strutt, J.P., as their president for the ensuing year. The institution is being administered by Mr. Bailey, J.P., as chairman of the Committee, and many gentlemen like the Mayor of Derby (Mr. Bottomley, J.P.), who have been associated with him for many years past. Aided by Mr. Alderman Benrose J.P. (the energetic honorary secretary) and Dr. and Mrs. Roe (Head-master and Matron) they have guided most successfully the Institution through many difficulties and vicissitudes, and brought it to its present gratifying position. The management may, however,

be said to be as perfect as conscientious and able administrative skill can make it, while the internal arrangements are bright, happy, and homelike. Under these circumstances, it is a great pity that the executive are burdened with a debt on the building fund account, and we trust that before long this encumbrance may be removed, so that the deaf and dumb of the Midland Counties may enjoy to the fullest extent the great advantages offered by the institution.

Australia.—The South Australian Institution for the Deaf and Blind held its annual meeting on the 15th of December. There was a large attendance. An exhibition of proficiency in lip-reading and articulation was given by the deaf pupils while the blind pupils showed their skill in vocal and instrumental music and reading from books printed in the Braille type.

The South Australian Institution is situated at Brighton, Adelaide. Mr. Samuel Johnson, formerly a teacher in the Claremont Institution, Dublin, is head-master and Mrs. Johnson is matron. It was founded on October 1st, 1874, and has at present about thirty-five pupils in attendance and a staff of seven teachers. The combined system is used in this school.

England.—From the *Derbyshire Advertiser and Journal* of February 22nd, I extract the following notes about the Midland Deaf and Dumb Institution situated at Derby, England: "This excellent Institution successfully continues its invaluable operations on behalf of the Deaf and Dumb of Derbyshire and adjacent counties, and may be said to have entered upon a new era of its benign existence. Since the last annual meeting the inmates and staff have become settled in the bright and beautiful new building provided for their reception, the opening ceremony having,

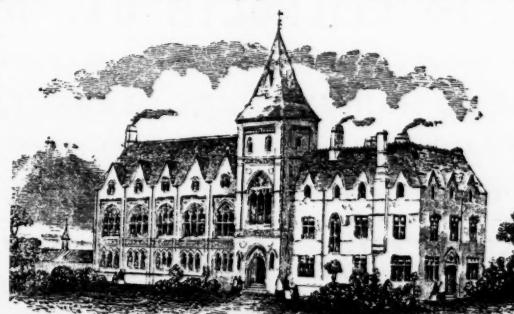
present the children are instructed by the manual method.

There are two other schools for the deaf, besides St. Mary's, in South Africa; one is at Worcester, Cape Colony, of which Mr. B. J. G. Lebat is the principal. The oral method is followed in this school and both English and Dutch are taught. The other school is situated at King William's Town and is a part of the Convent Mission School there. All three schools receive Government aid.

The Northern Counties Institution for Deaf and Dumb, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, was founded in 1838. The idea of founding an institution for the deaf in Newcastle was first suggested by the friends of the blind in the north of England, their intention being to provide for the education of the blind only. Owing to some religious dispute it was decided to establish another institution for the blind, but which should also extend its benefits to the deaf and dumb.

For some time after the commencement of the two institutions, attempts were made to unite them, but without success. In 1848, at the head-masters suggestion, the committee ceased to educate the blind and confined their attention to the deaf and dumb alone.

Mr. William Neill became head-master of the school in 1845 and remained there for forty years. He received his training



NORTHERN COUNTIES INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF.
Newcastle-on-Tyne, England.

under Mr. Duncan Anderson of the Glasgow Institution and Dr. Baker of the Doncaster Inst. When Mr. Neill took charge of the school it was at its lowest ebb. It was in such a state that the committee were talking about closing its doors, but Mr. Neill began his work with so much energy, self-denial and ability that he succeeded in placing the institution on a good footing both financially and otherwise. The Institution building have been twice enlarged—first in 1849 and next in 1859.

Mr. A. Wright is the present head-master of the school. The pupils are taught by the combined system.

ROYAL INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, EDBASTON, BIRMINGHAM.—The eighty-second annual meeting of the subscribers to this Institution was held on January 24th. The Earl of Dudley occupied the chair. The annual report showed good progress. The number of pupils on the register on June 30th, 1894, was 114, viz: 63 boys and 51 girls, but this number has been greatly increased since the new Act had come into operation. Lord Dudley was re-elected president of the institution for another year.

MANCHESTER SCHOOLS.—The pupils of these schools held their annual break-up party recently. There were 225 pupils present at the party, the largest number of pupils in the history of these schools. A special tea was served at five o'clock after which there was a distribution of prizes, which had been awarded upon the results of a written and oral examination conducted by the head-master. At seven o'clock a theatrical entertainment was given by the teachers and pupils. The first part of it was a performance of a play entitled "Cinderella" by the teachers and pupils.

Ireland.—Vol. I. No. 1. of the *Silent Messenger* is just out. It is a magazine devoted to the interests of the deaf and dumb and is published every two months at No. 11 Fisherwick Place, Belfast. W. E. Harris appears at the head as Editor, with F. Maginn as Manager. It is well gotten up in every way and shows that those who have the paper in charge have the best interests of the deaf at heart. Being the only magazine of its kind in Ireland, it is hoped that it will live long and do much good.

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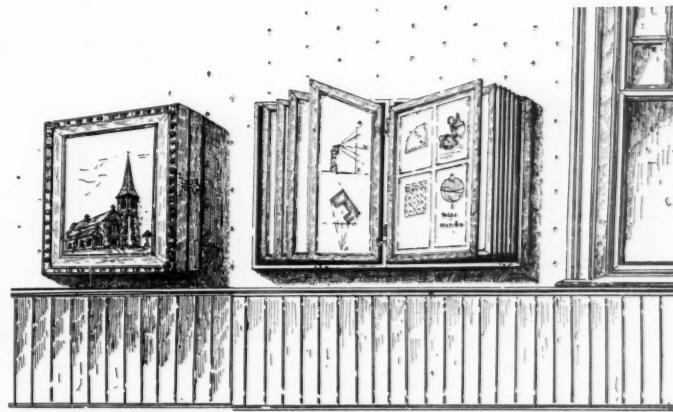
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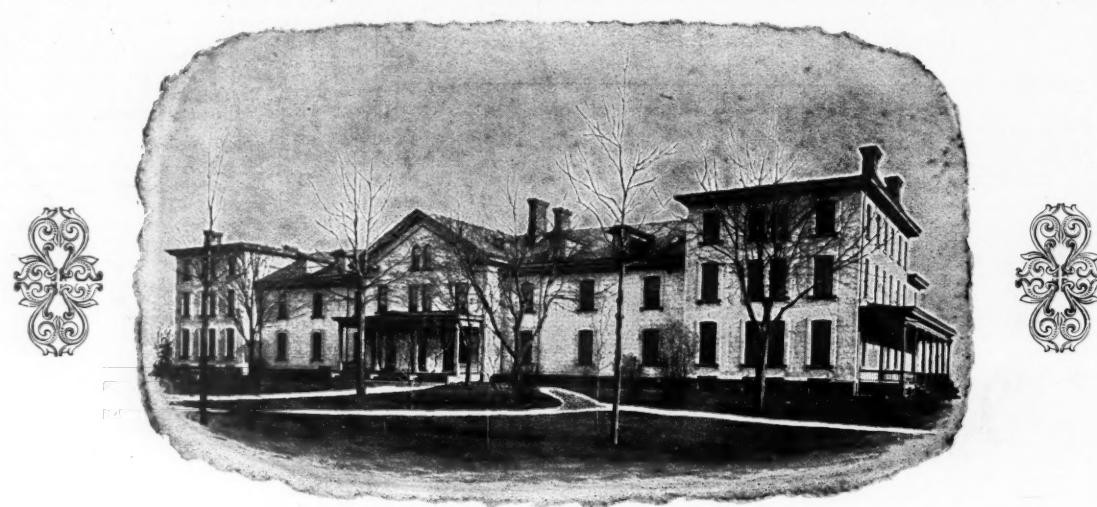
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